

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 49. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.

81st Cincinnati, February 19—

THE
KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817,

Just published and for sale at this Office,
by the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to.

BOOKS LOST.

Debates on the Virginia Convention,
John Adams' Administration, by John
Wood.
Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke.
Yth and Vth volumes Swift's Works.
Memoirs of Cumberland.
Two volumes Birmingham.
Hid volume Letters from England.
Hid volume Blackstone—old edition.
James on Bailment.
Laws on Pleading.
Those books have been borrowed so long
since, that I deem them lost. Those who have
them will oblige me by returning them.

DAVID TODD.

October 10. 44

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES
of every kind, suitable for the season—WINE
LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind.
I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore
shortly. All those indebted to me, either by
note or book account, are requested to come and
settle for no further indulgence can be expected.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Nov. 2. 45

JOHN POTTER.

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia.
WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky
Merchants, for 2-1/2 per cent, and will war-
rant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or
good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELI-
SHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

October 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
of goods requests all who are indebted to
him, to call and make payment. As he cannot
go to the eastward for a supply of NEW
GOODS before January, he intends in the
interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM
MILL, on Water-street, which he has rented
of Mr. Sanders, where he will give the high-
est price in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and
BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at
Col. Murren's office, or at the mill, will be
duly attended to by AND. STANTON.

Lexington, Oct. 22. 44—tf

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a
large supply of
Excellent Broken Sugar,
which he will sell low, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at
his commission house, on main street.
He will give sixty-two and a half cents per
bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.

Nov. 5. 45—tf

BOOTS and SHOES.

HAY and WHITMARSH have for sale
a large and general assortment of BOOTS
and SHOES, which will be disposed of on
the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.
Measures will be taken for any kind of
Shoes as usual.

October 23. 44—8

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply
to the court to be held for the County of Gallatin,
on the second Monday in February next, for an or-
der to establish a town on my land, lying McCall's
Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles
above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to
an act of assembly in this case made and provided.

SAMUEL SANDERS

October 14th, 1816. 44—2m 3m

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for
Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen
Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIEBATS.

August 5th, 1816. 32

To my Friends and the Public in general.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind—Cot-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spin-
dles, with all the necessary preparation ma-
chinery; and will have finished by the first of
January, 1817, too more machines of the same
amount. Those persons wishing to purchase
Machinery, can also be accommodated with a
first rate workman to superintend their busi-
ness.

October 14. 42

The Third Volume
Of Bradford's Edition of the
LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing
nearly finished. The publication will be delay-
ed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the
ensuing session of the general assembly. It will
then comprehend all the General Laws which have
been passed since the publication of the second vol-
ume, and the three volumes contain the whole sta-
tute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and
second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide
themselves with a complete copy of the laws will
do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very
short time on hand when the third volume is
published.

Nov. 18. 47

Wanted,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICES to the
Carpenter's Business. Youths of good
character, who can come well recommended
will meet with encouragement on application
to

MEGOWAN & BULL.

Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

To Rent,

A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE, a
few doors from Capt. Postlethwait's Ta-
vern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent
water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy.
For terms apply to DAVID MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate
LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is
a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Ne-
gro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house,
&c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apples-
trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-
trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing
water. Terms may be known by applying to the
subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from
Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington
road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12. 47—U

Fulling Business.

THE public are informed that the subscribers
have entered into partnership in the FULLING
BUSINESS, and that they have appointed Francis
McLair and John Ratch, at the Lexington Woolen
Factory, to receive cloths for them to finish, which
will be returned on the second Saturdays in every
month, finished in a style at least equal to any other
in the country.

JOEL SCOTT,

WM. H. COX.

N. B. Also, WOOL CARDING to be done in
the best style. Machines in good order as any
in the United States.

Nov. 13. 47—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from William Mitchell, of Mont-
gomery county, some time since, a negro man by
the name of DAVID, of a yellow complexion, about
thirty years of age, of middle size. This negro
has a wife at the widow McLain's, on South Elk-
hollow, and is supposed to be loitering about in the
neighborhood. He was formerly the property of
Willis Price. Whoever will take up the said ne-
gro, and deliver him to me in Fayette county, near
Sanders Factory, shall be entitled to the above re-
ward.

GEORGE COLVERT.

October 15, 1816. 43—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,

W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34—

The business of the above concern will here-
after be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the pub-
lic that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASI-
MERE, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c. Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe, the proprietors are
confident that every article of their manu-
facture shall be equal in quality to any imported
from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.

In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish
to receive more at present, but will want all
they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one
mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
In the best manner, at all times, having water the
year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very
suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816. 34—tf

TAKEN UP by Dolly Dodd, living in Fayette
County, near Stroves-creek, 3 miles east of Lex-
ington, a YELLOW RAY MARE and a BROWN
COLT, the mare about 12 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8
years old, branded on the near side of her neck
with an O. Appraised to 15 dollars. Given under
my hand this 16th day of August, 1816.

JAMES TRUE, Jr.

WELL WORTH READING!

The following extracts are from the Albany Regis-
ter, a paper conducted with consummate ability,
by Mr. Solomon Southwick, a man who unites
in his own person the various excellencies of the
gentleman and the scholar—the republican and the
christian. The editor, to whose article he
alludes, is Theodore Dwight, Esq. late secretary
to the Hartford Convention, and high priest of
Blue Light Politics, and now Anglo-Federal Editor
of the Albany Daily Advertiser—a man whose
transcendent talents are obscured by his
British prejudices, and who disgraces abilities
that might render him an honor to his country,
by a base subservience to the views of a British
faction.—PITTS. COX.

Theodore has brought himself, this morn-
ing, to view the French revolution through a
medium less gloomy than usual. He even an-
ticipates that it some amelioration of the old
governments, particularly that of Russia. He
admires, indeed, "the mild and beneficent
reign of Alexander;" but alas! for poor Spain
and Portugal. "We shall never," says he
"look upon them as entitled to kindness or
sympathy from the rest of the world, so long
as they support the Inquisition, or authorise
the slave trade."—In closing his remarks, he
aims a blow at the Pope; for it seems that
skeletons of ancient ecclesiastical power is still
useful as a bugbear to religious and political
alarmists. But we will venture to say, after
all the noise about the Pope and the Inquisi-
tion, with their denunciations, racks, and tor-
tures, that this same Pope and his Church, are
as free from blemish, from persecution, cor-
ruption and depravity, as the "Bulwark of our
Religion." There never was any thing more
wicked in Popery, than a lazy bench of Bish-
ops, the Lords Spiritual of the Bulwark, rioting
upon the fat of the land, and making a
speculation of the Bible and the Cross. There
never was any thing more oppressive in Popery,
than the tithes of the Church of England; nor
any thing more cruel in the Inquisition, than
the massacre of Glencoe; the murder of
millions in India; the poisoning of American
prisoners in the old Jersey; or the tearing out
the bowels of the Irish patriots, after hanging
them like so many dogs. The "Bulwark"
has done all this, whilst, at the same time, she
has kept thousands of venal pens and presses
employed to abuse the remaining shadows of
Papal power, and cry shame upon the inquisi-
tion! The greatest rogue is the first to cry
rogues; and whilst the Bulwark has been
crying out against Popery as the Devil and the
Whore of Babylon, her own abominations have
been exciting and kindling slowly the disgust
and indignation of mankind; and there is reason
to fear, that awful displeasure, between
which and the wrath of man there is no com-
parison. The ruin, which now threatens her
domestic safety, has in it an awful squinting,
which may well appal the stoutest hearts a-
mong those whose wicked machinations, a-
gainst the liberties of mankind, have exhaust-
ed her energies, and reduced her to her present
deplorable condition.

The propagation of Christianity, by its own
mild and peaceful means, is what every Chris-
tian must sincerely rejoice to behold. To this
effect, missionary and Bible Societies may be
useful and gloriously employed.—So long as
their labors are carried on in the true spirit of
toleration, free from all views of sectarian
pride, or monopoly of spiritual influence, every
real friend to virtue and piety will give them
every aid that his purse can afford, or the
weight of his character extend to them. This
is the theme of Theodore's editorial article of
this morning; and as we agree in the abstract,
the article before us would not have excited
the least animadversion, did it not seem to
have been written, not so much to applaud a
general zeal for propagating Christianity, as
to eulogize in particular, "THE BRITISH
& FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY." These cap-
itals, like the key-stone of an arch, stare us
in the face in the very centre of Theodore's re-
marks. Thus it is, that British magnanimity,
British generosity, British valor, British liter-
ature, and British piety, from the burden of
the song, from day to day, with our Blue
Light sect of editors. As to the British and
Foreign Bible Society, so far as it adheres to
the professed grounds or purposes of its in-
stitution, we wish it success. But knowing as
we do, the character of the British govern-
ment, its restless ambition to govern the
world, and its unceasing vigilance to improve
all things to that great political end, we have
our fears that the Bible Society in question is
an engine of the government; and that under
the mask of propagating Christianity it aims at
propagating British dominion, and British pol-
itics. Who are the characters most conspicu-
ous in that Society? They are the men whose
existence and consequence are identified with
the government, the spirit of which is at war
with every principle of Christianity. In a so-
ciety for propagating the gospel of Christ, we
expect to see sincere and unaffected disciples
of their Divine Master; men whose lives as
well as their professions, bear testimony to the
beneficent effects of the system which they wish
to propagate. But when we see the Duke of
York, coming fresh from the petit Pophos,
where Mary Ann Clark is the priestess, and
the idol; when we behold the Prince Regent,
reclining from a Bacchanalian Club, and the
Duke of Kent satiating forth from the orgies of
his favorite mistress; all to take their seats at
the Board of the "BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE
SOCIETY;" we frankly confess that we cannot
venture the institution—nor can we resist
the suspicion, that the Society is nothing more
nor less than a splendid decoration, a decep-
tion of the most wicked and abominable com-
plexion, aiming to establish the Cross of St. George and the Dragon, instead of
the Cross of our Redeemer! And as such we
cannot but warn our Christian brethren, who
mean to maintain the only form of government,
congenial with Christianity, to beware of its
insidious approaches. Our country has ener-
gies enough of its own to exert in the holy work
of spreading the gospel, and in every other
work that may be hallowed by the grace of
Heaven, or demand the good wishes of the truly
virtuous and pious among mankind. But may
Heaven preserve her rising energies, and her
pure purposes, from being impaired or
contaminated by any connexion with any of the
corrupt associations of Europe. If the leaders
of the British and Foreign Bible Society, were
actuated by the principles, of which they make
a mask, we should see them, in the pre-
sent crisis, stepping forward to alleviate the

unparalleled miseries of their country; we
should see the royal Dukes and Nobles surren-
dering their ill gotten wealth, and stripping
themselves of their exclusive privileges, that
their common countrymen might enjoy with
them the blessings which heaven intended
should be common to mankind. We should
see the bench of Bishops giving up their
tithes, instead of subscribing, with pharisaic
ostentation, a few paltry shillings or pounds
to distribute Bibles; and we should see the
placemen and pensioners, and sinecure men, of
all descriptions who belong to the Society, re-
storing to their country the treasure, of which
they have robbed her, instead of expecting to
cheat Heaven, as well as earth, by a pretended
zeal for propagating the Gospel.

We believe that Christianity and Monarchy
are diametrically opposed to each other; that
the former never can flourish, where the latter
has a foothold on earth; and that whoever wishes
for the peaceful and universal reign of the
Redeemer, must wish for the universal exten-
sion of pure, plain and simple republican gov-
ernment; for under no other form of govern-
ment can the Christian religion exist in its primi-
tive purity. Our Lord was a pattern of sim-
plicity—of such simplicity as the world never
witnessed before or since—his Apostles were
patterns of simplicity—and all the precepts of
himself and his apostles, breathe nothing but sim-
ple, pure and unadorned holiness, truth, justice
and humanity. But with all these, monarchical
government is perpetually at war—for it ex-
hibits nothing—it never has exhibited any thing,
but a splendid succession of splendid vices and
crimes, with now and then a specious show of
seeming virtue, the better to catch and keep
the honest, deluded multitude in its toils. We
say, then, let the royal dukes, and nobles, and
bishops of England, wash their hands of the
blood of the human race, which has been shed
for centuries past at their instigation, let them
resign their exclusive rights, and their fat benefi-
ces: let them restore the liberties of the people
to their own hands, from which they have
wrested them by successive and infamous
usurpations; let them get rid of their vices,
which smell rank to Heaven, and which make
the court of St. James a sink of the foulest
corruption; and let them so live, that every gale
that blows shall not wait to our shores some
note of royal and sacerdotal depravity and then
let them call upon us to applaud their zeal for
propagating the gospel, and we shall have reason
to believe that the call may be obeyed with-
out offering an insult to the majesty of Heaven,
or profaning the memory of the Apostles. Un-
til then, let us be no more nauseated with the
incessant and disgusting flattery, which too
many knowing ones, as well as too many of their
dupes, among us, bestow upon the Christian
virtues, and pious examples of the Prince Re-
gent, his royal brothers, and the lords tempo-
ral and spiritual, of the pretended "Bulwark of
our Religion."

Before we conclude—let it not be believed
that we are unwilling to do justice to the vir-
tues of the British people, of the millions of
honest men who make up the multitude of that
country; but who have no connexion with the
royal societies, whether Bible or Bacchanalian,
of the metropolis. In the eyes of the royal fam-
ily, and the lords spiritual and temporal this
vast, honest, laborious, and virtuous race of
men, are considered as so much human chaff;
mere vulgar flesh and blood, fit only to toil in
the service of their task masters at home, or to
fatten the fields of Waterloo, or some other
blood stained theatre of British ambition. It is
not from the merit of this manly race of men
that we wish to detract.—But we do most
earnestly wish, that we possessed the talent to
cover with everlasting shame, reproach, con-
tempt and ridicule, that perpetual itching which
possesses so many of our editors, preachers and
spouters, to eulogize, and bespatter with ful-
some flattery, the Kingdom not the people of
Great-Britain. As to America, the land of their
birth, it appears to possess nothing worth eulo-
gizing in the eyes of these gentry.—One would
think, indeed, if he knew nothing but what they
tell him, that this country was little better
than a wild, uncultivated desert, inhabited only
by beasts, and reptiles, with here and there per-
haps a blade of grass, or grain, and a faint ray
of civilization; and that Great-Britain alone is
the glorious theatre of arts and of arms, of learn-
ing and philosophy, of law and liberty, of moral-
ity and religion! If this be patriotism, we
should rejoice to see it banished, to feed upon
rot and pestilence in its favourite "Bulwark,"
or to fatten the soil of another Waterloo, for
the honour and glory of Wellington, Capet, St.
George, and the Dragon.

ACCIDENTS OF STEAM BOATS.

An interesting essay appeared on this sub-
ject in the Evening Post of yesterday, which
if we had room we would gladly re-publish
for public information, and as a caution to the
people of the south. But we extract the fol-
lowing:

Mr. Fulton adopted the principle of Mr.
Watt, of England, in the construction of his
boilers. These are adapted to bear with per-
fect security, a pressure of eight pounds upon
each square inch. They will, indeed, support
a great deal more; but this being as much as
is required, there is a contrivance, called a
safety valve, by means of which, whenever the
steam rises above the desired height, the ex-
tra pressure causes a valve to open, and by
the discharge of the surplus steam through it,
the boiler is relieved; unless, by some egre-
gious carelessness, this safety valve is so ob-
structed as that it cannot open; or unless the
boiler is so badly constructed as not to be ca-
pable of bearing the required pressure; it is
impossible that it can burst. But there has
been a great desire of late to lessen the ex-
pense of building steam boats, and many have
attempted to economise by lessening the cost
of boilers. In this, they may have succeeded;
but it is to be feared that they have, at the
same time, too much diminished that strength.
We have heard that steam boats have been
built at the southward, which have cost un-
der thirty thousand dollars. The Fulton's
boiler alone cost, before it was moved from
the shop of the constructor, near three and
twenty thousand dollars.

A project for employing what is called
high steam, which, although after repeated
trials by the most ingenious and experienced
men in England, it has long been abandoned
there, seems to have been revived in this
country, with great confidence in its superior
advantages. Mr. Fulton, who knew well what
experiments had been made on this subject in
England, as well as in this country, often ex-
pressed his strong conviction, that it could

neither safely nor advantageously be applied
to navigation. Whether all the boats which
have met with accidents from the bursting of
the boilers, emptied high steam, we do not
know. But one of them which was employed
on the Mississippi, we have heard and believe
used high steam. It is much less surprising,
that accidents should sometimes happen with
boilers of that description, than that they do
not happen oftener. The high steam boiler is
calculated to bear a pressure, not of from 70
to 100 pounds on the square inch, as is sup-
posed in the paragraph published in the Evening
Post of last evening, but generally a pressure
of from 100 to 150 pounds on the square inch.

The high steam engine employed by Mr.
Murray, in his paint manufactory in this city,
cannot do her work without the pressure of
150 pounds on the square inch. If we consider
that this power of steam will give a pressure
of more than 70,000 weight upon every square
foot of the copper of the boiler, we can well
imagine that there must be a dreadful explo-
sion whenever the boiler gives way. With the
other sort of boilers no such dreadful conse-
quences can follow from such an accident. It
has often happened, on account of the badness
of the materials, or from the wear, or burning
of the coppers, after long usage, and when it
does happen, the copper merely rips in the
weakest part. The steam and water find vent
through the rent, and the worst that can hap-
pen is, that that water may find its way to the
bottom of the vat, and scald their feet. But
it is very different with the high steam boilers.
In these, as the safety valve does not rise till
it feels so great a pressure, the boiler may
burst at any place below it, so that an explo-
sion may take place when the steam is near the
strength which the boiler is calculated to bear,
and if it does, it is to be expected that the ef-
fects will be tremendous.—Columbian.

INTERESTING TO FRENCHMEN.

A number of French gentlemen, among
whom are some of the most distinguished and
enlightened men of the age, have formed at
Philadelphia, a company under the title of the
Colonial Society; for the purpose of making a
settlement on the banks of the Ohio and Mis-
sissippi. One hundred individuals have already
become members, among whom are to be
found naturalists, agriculturists, and many
mechanics. Commissioners have been ap-
pointed to visit the western country, for the
purpose of selecting a tract of land in a genial
climate, where the vine and the olive will soon
be seen to thrive, by the side of the cotton
plant. Any Frenchmen wishing to become
members of this association, may acquire all
the information they wish of the under gend,
at No. 5, Broadway, New-York.

WM. LEE, Vice President.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON THE OHIO
OR MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. INYRE.—The notice of a Colonial Soci-
ety, lately published by Mr. L. E., deserves at-
tention. We have societies here for the sup-
port of all emigrants except poor Frenchmen,
who have to struggle alone, with even the lan-
guage against them. They are a virtuous, an-
tislavery, industrious people, who merit encour-
agement. If they have generally been unfortu-
nate in the colonial establishments, it has arisen
not from want of talent, industry and enter-
prise, but mostly from their having made
those attempts where the despotism of Eng-
land could reach and crush them whenever
their success promised results which lessened
the price of her colonial produce. To this
cause, and this alone, must we ascribe the fail-
ure of the French in all their colonies. They
flourished for a time until blighted by the
blasts of England. Under our benign system
of government they will thrive beyond all cal-
culation, and in my opinion, outstrip all at-
tempts hitherto made on the banks of the
Ohio.

Generals Lallemand, Lefevre, Desnoiettes,
the celebrated Peniers, Garnier de Saintes, and
a number of others whose names I am not yet
at liberty to mention, are at the head of this
colony. The enterprising Dufour, of Vevey
has also joined it, and they have in all about
100 members. Commissioners have been sent
on to choose a climate and spot, and an agent
has been named to negotiate with government
at Washington for the purchase of 100,000
acres. Circulars will be sent into the protest-
ant districts of France, and I have no doubt
we shall have 6 or 8 0 families in this settle-
ment in the course of two or three years. You know
the success of the vine at Vevey; that settle-
ment and the one now projected will cause
the vine to flourish among us to such a degree
that in the course of 10 or 15 years wine will
be a great article of export from the Missis-
sippi to the W. I. colonies. I trust, Mr. Ed-
itor, you will give all the information you can
on this interesting settlement, that the public
mind may be enlightened on the subject of its
importance.

A Friend to the Stranger.

EMPLOYMENT.

Gentlemen in any part of the country,
wanting laborers, mechanics or persons of any
other class of emigrants may accommodate
themselves and give advantageous employ-
ment to others, by addressing letters, post
paid, to Mr. Thomas O'Connell, No. 64, Nassau
street, New York, who, from benevolent
motives, will promptly attend to all such ap-
plications.

Editors and Printers, willing to aid the
strangers, are respectfully requested to copy
this notice.

August 8, 1816.

INSCRIPTION.

Taken from the Tombstone erected over the body
of Lieut. SMITH on the banks of the Schuylkill.
He was executed in Philadelphia on the 11th of
August, 1816, for the murder of Captain JOHN
CARSON.

The remains of

LIEUTENANT RICHARD SMITH

repose here

Stranger! "tread lightly o'er his ashes"

He was generous, noble, brave;

A defender of Fort Erie, on the glorious 15th

of August, 1814

He fell a victim of his own errors, and bad ad-
vice, and the deep perfidy

of others.

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having briefly considered the causes of Mr. Pope's unpopularity, I now hasten to a conclusion. The principal object of this number is to tell you what means will be used to influence your votes on this important question, and give you a summary of my argument.

The republican party in this state, composed of the body of the people, is without concert. They know little of the blandishments of cities, or the intrigues of the courts. They cannot come to Frankfort and gain the secret affections of individuals, by seeming favors and flattering attentions. Their influence extends only to the polls, and there it is terrible. There the public servant, who has been seduced from his duty, repents too late of the weakness which has ruined him, and is turned down into the private walks of life, to expiate by years of repentance his disregard for the wishes of his constituents.

But flattery and intrigue are the glory and hope of the federal party. Their leader, Mr. Pope, with the arts of a demagogue, unites the refinements of a gentleman, and has not lost in the collisions of public life that amiableness of temper which sweetens the social circle. For this I esteem him. But, gentlemen, the errors of such a man are the most dangerous. In our love of the man, we see not his principles, and are ready to sacrifice our republicanism and our country to our attachment to the individual. It was thus that Caesar enslaved the Romans, and thus did Bonaparte become an emperor. With Mr. Pope is now associated in interest and affection, the Lieut. Governor, whose insinuating manners are universally known. That every effort will be made by them and their friends to influence your determination, I have not a shadow of doubt. But I do much doubt whether you will permit yourselves to be influenced by the semblance, or even the reality of personal friendship. Yours is a public duty, in which friendship, even love itself, should weigh as dust.

I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with some of you, and I know the expectations with which you will come to Frankfort. You will expect dinners, treating, flattery, the most polite invitations and attentions; but you are determined as patriots and republicans, to keep in mind the obligations you owe your constituents, and notwithstanding every art, to give the vote which their wishes require. Yes, I know you will do it, and instead of hisses when you return to your homes, you will be received with "well done good and faithful servant."

The whole argument is now before you. I have said that Mr. Pope is unpopular; but his friends have denied it. Let the voice of the people in your several counties decide between us.

I have shewn you that his unpopularity is not without cause; that he is not only unpopular, but deserves to be so. In confirmation of this I have pointed out his disobedience, not only to the wishes of his constituents, but to positive instructions. I have shewn you that it was not enough for him to disobey, but that he added insult to his refusal, called their clamor idle and ridiculous, unworthy of notice, declaimed against the liberty of the press, was unwilling that a law should be discussed by the people before it had been decided on by Congress, lest, forsooth, their opinions and wishes should have some influence on its passage. Is this republican? Is it liberal? Would even a common federalist go thus far? And will you sanction these principles, by permitting the man who holds them to remain in office with your approbation?

But this is not all. Not only the voice of the people, but the situation of the country required a war with Great Britain. I have shewn you that Mr. Pope voted against that war, because, as his friends say, we were not prepared. But he himself gave the lie to such assertion, by voting for war with both Britain and France, and declaring in his speeches that we were tricked into it by the intrigues of Napoleon. I have shewn you that he went forward and voted against the issue of treasury notes at a time when the necessities of the country were great, and increasing; that he continued his opposition to the war during its progress, and abused the government with true federal slang.

All these facts examined and combined afford convincing proof that Mr. Pope's motive was popularity; that he expected the republican party would be crushed by the burden of the war, determined to join the federalists in time, and expected with them to rise into power by the distresses of the country, which he thus labored to increase. Is such a man worthy of confidence? Remember, gentlemen, that no one fact which I have brought forward has been disproved; that the inference I have drawn is the only one that can follow from the conduct of Mr. Pope; and that his defenders, instead of producing one solitary fact in justification, have, with the dignity of puny writers and a weak cause, attempted to confute my arguments, by ranking me with those whom they are pleased to call "calumniators" and "yellow."

Now ask yourselves in the sober moments of thought and reflection, whether a man of such principles is worthy to hold an office among a republican people. If you answer in the negative, let no motive, no friendship, no delicacy turn you from the path of duty; but keep right on. As a common case of this kind merits some attention to the feelings of men, this deserves none. Remember Colonel Todd. Remember too, that Mr. Pope accepted the office well knowing he was not approved by the majority of the people.

I have endeavored to treat this subject with calmness. I have not even alluded to the melancholy event, which gave occasion for this discussion.

But, permit me, now gentlemen, to join my regret with yours for the untimely death of our virtuous and beloved Madison. The unanimity with which he was elected to the office of governor, promised halcyon days to Kentucky. But all those golden prospects, those fond anticipations of harmony and peace, buried with him in the shades of yonder forest, and serve by the contrast now before us, to awaken afresh the tears of mourning, and render his memory doubly dear. While engaged in the duties of citizens and legislators, let us consider every cold blast of winter as a messenger from his tomb, to admonish us of the importance of our charge, and the necessity for watchfulness. If we cannot call his virtues from the shades where they sleep, we can imitate them ourselves, and teach them to our children. Thus shall Madison again live in the bosom of ten thousand patriots, and Kentucky entwine over the grave of her hero the garland of joy with the wreath of eypress.

With sentiments of esteem, and confidence in your integrity and patriotism, I am

CATO.

P. S. Since the above was written, I have read the production of two writers or of one writer under two names, in the Bardstown Repository, who appear to be friends of Mr. Pope. As to Veritas if he has read my numbers and has found no charge against Mr. Pope worse than "unpopularity," you will pronounce him

an arrant fool. He, however, like the other friends of Mr. Pope, sticks to his leader's principles as to the needle to the pole, even more so, for in them there is no variation. They scorn public opinion, and would saddle us with rulers, however unpopular and disagreeable to our wishes, merely because the chosen virtuous few will have it so.

As to Fabricius his falsehoods are only equalled by the impudence with which they are asserted. He begins with misstating the constitution in order to cut short the discussion upon the subject of a new election. He states that the appointment of Mr. Pope is "almost universally popular as was correctly ascertained by persons attending the Federal Court at Frankfort, from all parts of the state." Now the intelligence really given by these gentlemen was, that with the exception of three or four doubtful counties the appointment is generally unpopular.

But every man in Frankfort of whatever party, will give the lie to the assertion, that "five sixths of the people of Frankfort approve the appointment." Not one half of the town, and not one quarter of the county are in favor of it. If I may judge, I should say Fabricius has been in Frankfort with the acting governor, and as he found nobody around him but federalists and sycophants, who were praising the independence of his conduct, he went home with the impression, that he had heard the voice of the state. But as I have said before, let every senator speak the opinion of his county or district, and if the appointment be not rejected, I will acknowledge myself more blind than Fabricius.

The Editor of the Louisville Correspondent has likewise come out with a number of remarks which he says were written on a sick bed. If that gentleman has thoroughly studied the political conduct and principles of Mr. Pope, and still thinks him worthy of public confidence, he must indeed be a sickly republican. He, with all other writers in defence of Mr. Pope, considers the secretary as a mere officer and friend of the governor. But I assert without fear of contradiction by any man who understands the constitution, that he is an officer of the commonwealth, and not of the governor. The governor has no more control over him than over a judge or sheriff—he cannot dismiss him. The only legal adviser of the governor is the attorney general. He is recognized as such, and the governor really no more needs a lawyer for his secretary, than the senate for its clerk. Their duties are similar and require equal knowledge of law, which is none at all, only so far as relates to their constitutional duties. If therefore the governor makes a legal adviser of his secretary, he puts upon him a duty unknown to the constitution, and deprives the attorney general of the exercise of his rights.

NASHVILLE, NOV. 19.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

We congratulate our readers on the final termination of all the difficulties about the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Indians in the summer of 1814. The extinguishment of the claim set up by the Cherokees and Chickasaws, by the commissioners (Generals Jackson and Meriwether) appointed for that purpose, we noticed in a former paper, and we have now the pleasure of announcing the return of Gen. Coffee and John Rhea, esq. commissioners appointed to treat with the Choctaw nation for the claim set up, to about seven millions of acres of land ceded by the Creek nation lying east of Tombigbee river, and running to the dividing ridge between the Cahawba and Black Warrior rivers.

The gentlemen called a meeting of the Choctaws and agreeably to their request the Indians met, to the number of about 2000, including all the head men or Mingoes and chiefs. When met, a committee of the most intelligent chiefs was chosen by the tribe to confer with the commissioners, and receive the propositions they had to make. The commissioners informed them what they were authorized to do, which the Indian committee did not appear to like, and proposed to amend the terms offered, but the commissioners would not assent to any of their propositions. Finding they could make no better terms the committee convened the whole number then in waiting, and made a report, and submitted to each individual the terms, for his assent or dissent. The offer was unanimously accepted, and the treaty immediately concluded. The commissioners then distributed a few thousand dollars worth of Merchandise among the Indians, and all retired in order to their respective habitations.

For a country about 150 miles long and 65 broad, we are to give 6000 dollars yearly for twenty years, without any reservations or extra pay for improvements. Considerable part of which tract of country is very good farming land, and will amply repay the government when brought into market for the expenses of quieting the Indian claim.

There is no calculating the loss to the nation in the lives of those brave men who fell in the Creek war, but the expense of that war could not amount to more than twelve hundred thousand dollars, and the money to be paid to the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, with presents, &c. will not exceed three hundred thousand dollars more, making in the whole one and a half million of dollars, for which the United States have the quiet possession of at least twenty millions of acres of land, in the most desirable part of the United States.

Taking the whole cession into view, we are told the land would not be considered more than one third good, of which one third, a fourth would command if in market to-day at least ten dollars an acre, a fourth seven dollars, a fourth five dollars, and a fourth two dollars, making an average of six dollars per acre for the third of the cession, equal to two dollars an acre for the whole.

The immense country obtained from the Indians is the fruit of Tennessee prowess and unmatched valor, and some small part of it would be well disposed of if given to the poor fellows who conquered it. We conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of our representation in congress to this subject. If no better terms can be had, let there be provision made for bringing the land into market as soon as possible, let every one hundred and sixty acres be offered for sale, and if it will not bring more than two dollars, retain it, and after the whole has been offered for sale, give the soldiers and others who were out in the Creek war, the privilege of entering a tract, and in order that all might have this privilege shut the office to all other persons for six months or a year.

We cannot think any person in the United States could object to this plan. Better terms might probably be had—we think that those who fought, amidst every privation, the battles of their country, ought to be compensated by donations, as much as Yazoo and New Madrid speculators. We know the members of the government have been very liberal with the public funds on more than one occasion, and we cannot think they will be parsimonious when the widow, the orphan, or the poor veter-

ran, appeals to them for a resting place. We hope that an attempt at least will be made to effect an object so dear to the citizens of this state.

Clarion.

*The merits of Yazoo speculation we suppose is known to most of our readers—the others of a recent date, and if possible equals the other. Last winter application was made to congress to relieve the sufferers by the earthquakes at and near New Madrid—the pretended object was a good one, but the law was so loosely worded and framed that an immense section of the first-rate land in the Missouri territory has been lost. We are told that the delegates in congress have profited largely in the speculations, and immense fortunes were made by purchasing rights from the unwary holders.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.

We are happy in being able to inform our readers that Mr. Brown, the gentleman employed to run the Osage boundary line, and who was reported to have been massacred by the Indians, has arrived safe with his party. Mr. B. met with no impediment from his departure from Fort Osage, from whence the line was run, crossing the Missouri at St. Charles, we went up on the north side of the river to the upper part of the Boon's Lick settlement, where we crossed to the south side and kept up the river at no great distance from it until we got to the fort. If you have not seen it yourself, no doubt it has been reported as generally poor until you get up to Boon's Lick. I think that by comparison it will generally be so rated, though much of it would do for farming. The Boon's Lick country no doubt is the richest considerable body of good land in the territory. I think it very similar to the good lands of Kentucky, and as it has no bed of rock as in Kentucky it is perhaps superior. Between Boon's Lick and the fort, the land south of the river is one extended prairie, except perhaps a hundred sections or so, of tolerable good wood-land, extending more or less, say twenty miles down the river from the fort. One or two creeks pass through this timber from the prairie sufficient for small machinery or grist mills. The prairie lies well and in general is scarcely inferior in point of soil to the river bottom. The fort is in latitude thirty nine degrees five minutes north and stands on the brow of a hill with a rock base and within a hundred yards of the river. It commands a full view of five miles east down the river and two miles north up it. The square of two leagues reserved for the fort was so laid off as to have the fort near the north east corner—about half this square is timbered land of good quality.

Proceeding on the boundary line at seventy eight miles from the fort we crossed the Osage river, some three or four miles below the Osage village. Thus far the land is prairie altogether, except some little spots and strips on the creeks (not any where sufficient for a settlement). A great proportion of the land so far, is of good quality, and lies well. There is a very extensive bottom on the north side of the Osage river of the finest quality, and on the south side of secondary bottom. There rises on this plain, south of the river, some high mounds or isolated hills, near the Indian village and about two miles west of the line. I ascended them and am persuaded, that turning round I could survey five hundred square miles and nearly all of the first quality, timber and springs only are wanting to make this the finest part of the world I have seen: About a hundred and thirty miles took us to the timbered land; we observed the land to be poorer as we approached it. About this we found the first running streams except the Osage river; they ran west and were waters of Grand river of the Arkansas. Having entered the timbered land we saw but little more prairie. At 200 miles we crossed the head water of the Buffalo fork of White river; it was considerable and hardly ran.

Two hundred fifty four and a half miles took us to the Arkansas river, at a point some twenty miles below a stream on the other side called the Porto and near the mouth of a creek called Frog Bayou. It is a piece below the settlement which is above the Cherokee village. The wood land we passed through was oak timbered, poor, stony and perhaps should be called mountainous. There is but little exception to this remark. This high land separates the head waters of White river from those of Grand river. As to game we found plenty for use though not so much as I expected—I saw no Buffalo until near the waters of White river. Having completed the boundary line, which is about a hundred and forty miles due west from the meridian run from the mouth of the Arkansas, we started down the river at some little distance off. The land is poor, stony, and broken, oak and pine timber, down to the Cherokee village, say sixty miles, east of the line. About twenty miles further east to the mouth of the Quadrant, the land is less broken and stony, though still rather poor. The river bottom is generally rich, I believe, though not very extensive where I was, and somewhat subject to inundation. From the Quadrant we came the usual way to this place. On our return we found the land generally poor, broken and stony, yet there is some very good bottom land on the tributary streams of White river and the St. Francis, and many spots might be selected fit for cultivation, though not enough to give a character to the country. Near the little village of St. Michael, is some very good land, and some little further on the way toward the Mines is a small settlement of very fine land.

We examined very particularly for minerals, but discovered none of any kind, nor any thing I believe, worthy of further remark.

I am dr. sir, respectfully, yours

JOS. C. BROWN.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 12.

THE SECRET DISCLOSED.

An obliging friend has favoured us with the following copy of a letter from Liverpool, which fully develops the object of the late dispatch vessel.

"Liverpool, Oct. 14, 1816.

"A very great and important change having taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only as it respects grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shipping interests, and the general intercourse between the two countries, that we have chartered a fast sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the earliest and fullest information on this interesting subject.

"American wheat, 16s per 70 lbs. and

flour at 65s per bbl. On completing our usual survey of the crops, we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two-thirds of the last year's crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and the produce in flour, from the grain being lean and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since, we find that scarcely one third of the wheat is yet secured, not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained is so great that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is not too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic, and in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has advanced to 36s per cwt in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the continental markets.

We anxiously hope the information communicated in this letter, will arrive so much earlier than by any other conveyance, as to enable you and other of our friends to take advantage of it.

Cotton, Uplands 17 1-2 to 20 1-2; N Orleans, 18 to 23, in fair demand for consumption, and some for export; Sea Islands, 2s to 2s 5, very dull, and prices looking down. Ashes, pots, 53s. to 55s per cwt—in bond 43s to 44s, dull and prices looking down; pearls, 66s. a 62s. advancing. Turpentine, 12s 6; tar, 12s 6 to 13, steady. Bark, 18, 6 a 19s, very dull.

In consequence of the intelligence by the Harlequin, from Liverpool, flour rose on Tuesday last, at (New-York) from two to three dols a barrel; a number of expresses were dispatched to the southward, and a pilot boat sailed for Charleston yesterday morning.

FROM THE BELGIAN JOURNAL.

BRUSSELS, July 15.

In the Journal of the United States, called the National Intelligencer, of the 13th April, 1816, there appears a report of the American minister of war (Mr. Crawford) concerning the relations of that republic with the Indian Tribes which inhabit their frontiers. Every man of sense applauds the humanity of those efforts of that government which are directed to civilize those tribes, and to bring them into the social state; but the *fantome* which has seized upon Mr. Crawford to mingle in a subject so interesting, such grossness, so disrespectful to the morals of his own country, and so insulting to civilization and to virtue itself.

If it be desirable to civilize those primitive people, surely it would not be less honorable to the government of the United States to receive with open arms, those whose attachment to freedom or to the misfortunes of their several countries had compelled or induced to carry to America the principles of civilization already prepared without any cost to the nation with which they desire to be incorporated; and who in our times ought surely not to be considered as indifferently criminal or virtuous, who have done no more than seek to be as free as the Americans desired to be in commencing their war for independence. This equal indifference to vice and virtue is even in our times a most extraordinary sentiment.

The author of it too, is that Mr. Crawford who was not very long ago the minister of the U. States in France, and who could not speak four words of the language of the court to which he was the ambassador; he is said to be originally of Scottish descent, but it is not known whether it was the virtues or the vices of his ancestors, which carried them to America. Whatever may have been the cause, sympathy of one kind or the other might have taught him to respect the hospitality through which he came to be a legislator, & especially as the population of any one nation in Europe, if landed there, would find ample room without disturbing any of the present occupants of the soil. Crevecoeur says, that the population of the United States was originally composed of the overflowings and petty culprits of Europe. That ultimately it became the refuge of the unfortunate and the persecuted of all nations; that among the emigrants of different periods were the Roundheads who cut off the head of Charles II. and the rebels who adhered to the house of Stuart, after their exile, down to the rebellion of 1745; this last class was generally characterized as Tories, or enemies to liberty; a singular spectacle, for they are the descendants of those who have been for six centuries the helots of England. Among the settlers also, were great numbers of people from Ireland; the contrast between these people in Europe and their descendants in America, is curious: for if their language can be relied on, they were originally the same people, for their language differs no more than the French spoken in Orleans, from the French spoken at Paris; yet the Irish and their descendants in America, are what are called *whigs*, that is, friends to liberty, and very much distinguished on that account.

It is difficult to account for the ill humour which the American secretary has exhibited in so very unusual a manner. At first sight one might suppose that it was intended as a manifestation of the hostility of the American government against the French who are flying to that country after the close of the revolutionary conflict; whatever may be the merits of the parties in the French revolution, it does not appear to belong to the young nation of America to decide upon the vices or virtues of either party, the successful or the unfortunate: especially when it is the children of a nation which was not niggardly of its succors, in the moment when they were struggling for national existence. The aspersions of Mr. Crawford, must we should think, be felt by the people of Louisiana, which at this moment forms

a state of the union, and not less by those crowds of French who are continually passing from Europe and from the Antilles with their large capitals and their industry to the United States. It seems indeed extraordinary, there should issue a denunciation so remarkable as to make no discrimination between virtue and vice, between those who escape across the Atlantic from punishment for atrocious crimes, and those who are the victims of their devotion to their country, or of persecution for their zeal in the cause of liberty and virtue; yet such is the sense of equal justice in a secretary of war—and it appears to proceed from that section of government, with a sort of propriety, which yields the pen and the tomahawk with equal regard to humanity, to virtue or to vice—and with indiscriminate fury on the friends of religious and political liberty who seek both beyond the Atlantic.

Bravo, Mr. Crawford—if Europe has done honor to your naval glory in the late war, you are determined that your country shall not obtain too much admiration; nor do your countrymen who think Europe, deserving of their curiosity and their interest, enter with any sympathy into the spirit of your savage report—they do not hesitate to express concerning it, their unqualified detestation.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 13.

We have already announced, on the authority of the Baltimore Patriot, the occurrence of an unpleasant difficulty between our government and the Minister of France.

Subjoined is an article from the same paper, announcing a train of incidents, which, if true, are not less extraordinary than that of which our readers are already apprized. We hope the breach is not as wide as represented, because we are confident it is the disposition of this government, as we believe it is of the people of the United States, to cultivate the relations of unity and commerce in their widest extent, with Russia, and with all other powers. If the Russian Minister has received such orders from his government, as are indicated below, they must have been founded on a total misapprehension or misinformation of a transaction, in which our government has, we have no doubt, done every thing to manifest its regard for the precepts and usages of national law, as well as its respect for the Sovereign of Russia. The existing misapprehension removed, as it soon must be, there can be no doubt although Mr. Daschkoff may have been withdrawn (of which confirmation is wanted) that another Minister will be sent to this government.

We speak on this subject from common report only. If a serious rupture with Russia is at hand, the approaching session of Congress will enable the Executive to place its character and progress officially before the people; who will find, we are persuaded, that the administration, has, on this occasion, compromised neither the peace nor the dignity of the nation, but has, as is its wisest policy, endeavored to preserve both inviolate.

Extract to a respectable House in Baltimore, dated

New-York, Nov. 8.

"Mr. DASCHKOFF, the Russian Minister, has notified our government that his mission is at an end, and that he shall leave the country as soon as he can arrange his affairs. This is the result of a negotiation between him and our government, relative to the arrest some time since of Kosloff, the Russian Consul General, for a criminal offence, committed in Philadelphia, and this last step is in conformity with positive instructions from his government. The same spirit which dictated these orders, will, in all probability, refuse an audience to our minister, Mr. PINKNEY, and may even throw some obstacles in the way of our trade. Mr. Daschkoff leaves this city to-day, and sells his furniture during the next week."

ALEX. R. PARKER & SON,

HAVE just received and opened at their store on Main-street, opposite the courthouse in Lexington,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT, Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted. Ladies best Cork and Shoe and Booties, assorted. The best Imperial and Young H, son TEAS. Leaf Sugar and Coffee. Mulder, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard. The best Madeira & London particular WINES. The best Port Wine and French Brandy.

They have also lately opened very cheap Flannels and rose Blankets—All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Linnen and Linsey.

491

Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

Richard M. Young & Fayette Roane,

Having commenced the practice of Law in partnership, in the County & Circuit Courts of Jessamine, inform their friends and the public in general, that they will attend to every description of business in their line, and that they will at all times use their utmost exertions to merit the approbation of such as may choose to confide their business to their care.

Nicholasville, Nov. 25.

N. A. They may at all times be consulted at their office, recently occupied by Maj. Jas. Clark. 493

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services to the public in the line of his profession. He offers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of any business entrusted to his care.

Lexington, Nov. 25.

48

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that on the 17th day of December next, I shall attend at the beginning corner of the military survey of 2000 acres, entered and surveyed in the name of Philip Love, and patented in the name of Hite, Bowman, & company, it being on or near the road leading from Lexington to Versailles, opposite to John Keen's meadow, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, and the county surveyor, to ascertain the boundary of said land, and to take depositions to establish the lines and corners thereof, and will continue from day to day until the business is completed.

ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

November 21.

48-3

Boarding.

B. GAINES can accommodate a few genteel Boarders, in Jordan's Row, next door to Mr. Coyle, Lexington.

Nov. 25.

48-6

A Negro Boy,

AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

For Sale, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

On Main street, 2 doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company.

Nov. 10.

46

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations tumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Francisville, West-Florida, dated Nov. 17.

"On the night of the 11th, the ice formed on water, in a barrel, one inch in thickness—The sugar canes on the uplands are entirely destroyed, and I am seriously apprehensive for the crops on the coast, and in the Attacapas."

"As an authentic account of the death of Tecumseh and the exploits of Col. Johnson," is promised in the last Monitor, we shall forbear further comment at this time."

THE UNITED STATES AND OLD SPAIN.

That our relations with old Spain must soon come to a crisis, is an opinion which every day gains ground throughout the union; and if Congress act with wisdom and firmness, they will set about preparing for it immediately. We have many scores to settle with that power of very considerable importance. She detains immense property, or the proceeds of immense property, taken from our merchants, contrary to the laws of nations—She excited the Southern Indians to make war on us during our late contest with England—She suffered East-Florida to be used by the English as a means of annoying us during that contest—She occupies a large portion of Louisiana, which of right belongs to the United States under our treaty with France, and refuses to give us possession of it—To these outrages and injuries, which we have suffered under for a series of years, either of which, are in themselves justifiable causes of war, we have to add, the close imprisonment of our Consul, Mr. Meade at Cadiz, for refusing to pay a large sum of money improperly demanded of him, and the late insult offered to our national flag, by the capture of the Firebrand, a national vessel, commanded by Lieut. Cunningham, when sailing on the Gulf of Mexico. The proceedings of the Court of Enquiry recently held at New-Orleans, respecting this officer, and which are copied into this day's Gazette, will show that his conduct during the whole of his voyage, was uniformly correct—and that the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake, was neither more base, nor more cowardly, nor more insulting to the U. States than this. Why the latter has not made as much noise throughout the nation as the former, we are at a loss to conceive. The affair of the Chesapeake produced many legislative resolutions, and town and county meetings without number—but with the single exception of a city meeting at New Orleans, we recollect of no expression of public opinion on this subject. Why has the nation suddenly become so tame, under insult and injury? If we dared so decidedly to bear the British Lion, shall we stoop to the Spanish Jackal? For ourselves we do not hesitate to give it as our decided opinion, that all the injuries and outrages which we have here noticed, require punishment, if we cannot obtain prompt and adequate satisfaction; and that it becomes the people to express their opinions publicly respecting them, not more to guide the general government to a correct course, than to fortify it in whatever decided course it may determine to pursue. Various reasons, which we intend to present hereafter, combine to justify us in this opinion. For the present, we will merely state, that as the government of Spain is at present weak, and her various provinces are in a distracted and revolutionary situation, policy would dictate that this is the best time to strike a blow if we ever intend to strike one, for it would be the extreme of folly, for this nation, either to neglect present advantages, or to permit Spain to recover from her convulsions, and again consolidate her power, before we decided on our course. Every wise statesman will choose his own time for action—not await that of his enemy. Fortunately too, every good and generous feeling of the heart will be with us. If we give Spain employment, her colonies in South America may quietly proceed to organize themselves into independent governments: we are furnished by a declaration of war, with justifiable reasons to aid them in their struggle; and when we retrospect and reflect that the ministers of the colonies are now situated at Washington, as were our Franklins in Europe in the early stages of our own revolution, our sensibilities are all enlisted in their favour.

We understand from good authority, that all the disposable force at St. Louis, as well as from other parts of the United States, is ordered to Baton Rouge. This looks like preparing for war with the Sons of Spain and augurs well for the republic.

The following article was received by Saturday's Eastern Mail by the Editors of the Reporter, from their correspondent at Philadelphia, and by them communicated for this Gazette.

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 12th Nov. contains the following intelligence:

Another War Rumour.—Captain Gray, of the brig Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday from Tenerife, informs us, that on the 20th ult. in lat. 23, 33, long 67, 58, he spoke the schr. Remittance, Rogers, 12 days out from New York for St. Domingo, and was informed by capt. R. that he had previously spoken a Spanish vessel, supposed to be bound to Havana, having despatches on board. The captain of the despatch vessel, informed capt. R. that the Spanish Government had declared War against the United States.

A letter from a person at Paris, gives the opinion that Austria and Russia have resolved to displace the Bourbons, and set the young Charles Napoleon in their stead.—This hopeful youth lately reviewed the Austrian army, in conjunction with the archduke Charles, his uncle; riding on a little horse along the line. He was of course graciously greeted. Such is the important story!—Whether it signifies something or nothing, we cannot tell.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 12.

From Naples, it is stated that three of the American vessels, now in the possession of the Neapolitan government will be delivered up, and this, it is hinted, will be the whole result of the demands of the American government.

The story of a Jew having collected a large army in the neighborhood of Babylon, is acknowledged to be a fabrication.

There was a report on the stock exchange the 4th, that ministers were to get over their difficulties in finance, for the present, by an arrangement with the bank; the directors have agreed to advance them ten millions on exchequer bills. This induced a rise in the funds, and the broker that made the last sale, re-purchased his stock. There was also a report of the dissolution of Parliament.

All doubts and conjectures about the harvest (says the Morning Chronicle of the 5th) are now at an end. The fair prospect which, six weeks ago, we fondly entertained, is totally obscured—and we lament to say, that the wheat which has been reaped in all the chief corn districts, turns out to be so pasty and cold, as to bear no sale in the market, because it can only be manufactured into flour when kiln-dried. The old wheat only is purchased, and the consequence is, that the average price is so greatly above eighty shillings, that it is clear the ports must open on the 15th November next.

The liberty of the press is expected to be completely established in Saxony.

A Hamburg paper states, that in consequence of the high price of provisions in the South of Germany, and the fears of a dearth, the Austrian government has prohibited the export of the provisions of Salzburg, and the adjoining confines, into Bavaria.

Bonaparte.—An English ministerial paper says, "We have just seen a private letter, from St. Helena of July 9th.—It states that a few days before Bonaparte was missing 4 hours, but the sentinel stooped him, when he said he should not be on the island 9 months. In consequence he is now confined to his house and garden. The editor assures the statement is genuine."

Murat.—A letter from Naples says, "The inhabitants here seem to laugh at the idea of Murat having been shot; and say that he is still alive. Indeed a French gentleman (formerly an officer of Bonaparte's army) whom we carried from Malta to Gibraltar in our ship, told us that he was still alive, and insinuated that he knew where he was."

Lord Exmouth has been promoted to the rank of Viscount for his services at Algiers.

The National Intelligencer says the fears that a part of Mr. Jefferson's Library was shipped on board the Abcona, lost near Hamburg, prove unfounded.

Gen. Gaines has been honourably acquitted by the Court Martial of every charge and specification against him, & ordered to resume his command in the South.

It is believed that Turkey Coffee which is the best kind, may be raised in the west and northern states, if the people would make the trial. The high duties on that article, and the immense quantities used, make the cultivation of it an important object.

An officer of our squadron at Naples writes Aug. 21, that whatever had been, the nature of Mr. Pinkney's demands, it was said that "the king had acquiesced in them."

Mr. Meade our fellow citizen, who was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities at Cadiz was still in the dungeon of St. Catalina on the 31st August last.

Mrs. Cason and others, about whom so much has been said for a conspiracy against the governor of Pennsylvania, have been acquitted.

CHILLICOTHE, NOV. 21.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

We are sorry to state that the first arch of the bridge now erecting across the Scioto opposite to this place, together with about one half of that elegant structure, which was in a state of great forwardness, was carried off yesterday morning by a sudden rise of the River, occasioned by the late heavy rains. This accident, besides the great loss it must occasion to those concerned in the erection of the bridge, will, we fear so far retard its progress as to prevent its completion until next year.

MAYSVILLE, NOV. 29.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

The gallant commodore BARNEY, passed through this place on Monday last, accompanied by Mrs. Barney and her daughter, on their way through the interior of this state, and to Louisville, with a view of procuring some desirable spot for their future residence.—*Eagle.*

We do not recollect of ever having seen so many families emigrating to the Western country, as are this fall. We would not exaggerate in stating that 1000 souls have passed this place in the last ten days. This state appears to be the destination of some, others are destined for Indiana, and many for the Missouri territory. We bid them a hearty welcome, our western world will ever be found an asylum for the frugal and industrious.—*Id.*

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 3.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Through the politeness of the Judge Advocate we have to day the sincere pleasure of laying before our readers the sentence of the court martial lately held on Lieut. Com. THOS. CUNNINGHAM, of the United States schooner Firebrand. Lieut. Cunningham did not require this testimony of his gallant brethren to place him high in the estimation of the people of New-Orleans, by whom he has been long known and deservedly respected—but we are happy, that the malice of his enemies, and those of our country, have brought out this complete refutation of every suspicion that has been engendered abroad by their letters to printers, who, not knowing the circumstances

of the case gave publicity to a tissue of falsehoods respecting his conduct in his late cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, as unfounded as they were base and cowardly. Here, no one ever believed for a moment that there was the slightest ground for the charge on which Mr. Cunningham was tried, or for an instant doubted the correctness of his conduct in the affair with the Spanish squadron, and the pleasure with which his brother officers and a number of respectable citizens, heard yesterday his honorable acquittal, shews how fully his well-earned reputation is appreciated by them, and the handsome compliment paid him by the gallant commodore was equally honorable to each of them.

Louisiana Gazette.

The court being now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation thereupon, the court pronounced Lieut. Com. THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, NOT GUILTY of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any part thereof; and the court do now, unanimously honorably acquit Lieut. Com. T. S. Cunningham, and free him from any the slightest imputation of IMPROPERITY OF CONDUCT during his whole cruise, commencing on the 13th Aug. and ending on the 7th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th August, in the encounter with the Spanish ship Diana and brig Cassador; the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer, to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force, has been highly honorable to himself and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his catholic majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador, has proved an unparalleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the United States. The court now request that the sword may be restored to this officer from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

B. V. HOFFMAN,
I. McKEEVER,
CHARLES E. CRAWLY,
G. HAMERSLY,
W. A. WEAVER.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.
New-Orleans, Nov. 2.

The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court martial before which Lieut. Com. THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM has been arraigned, and which, while it places his conduct in an highly creditable and honorable point of view, also reflects honor on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which Lieut. Com. B. V. Hoffman is president being thus confirmed, said court is hereby dissolved, and Lieut. Com. Cunningham will reassume the command of the U. States schooner Firebrand.

(Signed) DANIEL F. PATTERSON,
Comdg. U. S. Naval forces
New Orleans station.
New-Orleans, Nov. 3.

SECRETARY OF STATES' OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 25th, 1816.

Messrs. Gerard & Kendall,
The following is a list of the Electors to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, as returned to this office, viz.

1st District. Robert Ewing, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Murrell and Alexander Adair.
2d District. Willis A. Lee, William Logan, Richard Taylor and William Irvine.
3d District. Duval Payne, Robert Trimble, Thomas Botley and Hubbard Taylor.

JOHN POPE, Secretary of State.

The above gentlemen will meet in this place on Wednesday next, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

[FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.]

To the Legislature of Kentucky, now in session.

GENTLEMEN,
I have long known, that the pride of Legislatures, operated against the adoption of measures, offered them through the medium of the press; and should therefore decline this address if I did not feel it a duty I owe to myself, to society, and indeed to posterity, to call your attention to facts and the natural deduction from them, which seem not to have been noticed by any who have hitherto taken a view of the political situation of our state at this moment.

It is urged by the advocates of the appointment of Mr. Pope to the office of secretary of state, by our lieut. Governor, that "the acts of the Governor, are constantly embracing legal questions, hence the necessity of legal talents in this department." Is then the appointment of General Hardin to the Senate of the United States, one of those acts? If it is, examine the 3d section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, and you will see that the appointment ends on the very day Congress meets, and that he cannot be admitted to a seat. What, then, is the natural deduction from this act of the Lt. Governor? He knew that the Legislature of this State met the same day that Congress did. Mr. Pope who necessarily signed his credentials knew it, and so did Gen. Hardin who received the appointment know it; why then did they all concur in the appointment? I forbear to say any thing of the expense of travelling from Frankfort to Washington, to be paid by the Government, of the accession of executive influence expected to be acquired by that act, nor the attempt to frustrate the vote of the Legislature, when they come to fill up the vacancy.—The more I leave to your discovery, the more you will be likely to profit by these hints.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, Mr. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, of Paris, to Miss ELIZA P. PRICE of this town.

—On the same evening, Mr. NATHANIEL BARBER of this town, to Miss CATHERINE BRADFORD, of Scott county.

DIED.—On the 23d ult. in Nashville, GEORGE M. DEARBICK, Esq. President of the Nashville Bank.

—On the 20th ult. at Gettysburg, Mr. ROBERT HARPER, Editor of the "Adams Sentinel."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Great talk about Col. Slaughter—appointed Pope his secretary—Pope's federalist—The people don't like Pope—he loves the people though he says dearly—says he loves public life too, I've been told—reckon that's the reason he loves the people, else he couldn't love 'em long when they don't love him—Hard case that 'mongst young folks, to love and not be loved again—reckon though the reason must be, he's fond of public life—think he is indeed from what I've been told—offers for public office so often—offered for the Assembly, and magistrate's place, and Assembly again, and Congress, and Secretary's place—think I'd move away if 'twas me, to Louisville or some place where the people like me better—Wonder if Col. Slaughter's not a sort of federalist in heart—great many people think so, that voted for him, even 'mongst his kinfolks—Sorry they voted for him, they say—Loves Pope so well; else he wants to scourge the people for leaving him out once, when he offered 'gainst Shelby.—He's mad with the people, and the people madder with him than he is with them. About to collect in a great many places, I'm told, and instruct their senators what to do—Pope will have to back out then I reckon—wonder if they won't both feel very curious, if he has to back out—think I should—May be Slaughter will try to keep Pope, whether or not—feel still more curious then I guess—think they both better back out and say no more about it; that's what I think—Great many people writing about 'em—one writes in bible fashion—queer fellow that—says the people all fled to their tents, and stay there during the reign of Gabriel; so 'fraid of Pope's iron rod—think he's mistaken in that—the people won't be trifled with I guess—'Fraid the printers won't print this piece—won't tell any body I've writ it, for fear they won't—then people will wonder who writ it—may be I'll miss the iron rod some too, by not telling.

YANKY MAN.

COMMUNICATION.

Wonder what man that is who wants our town incorporated!—Reckon he would like to be lord mayor—Think he would make a right good one too—Guess he must be fat—Won't do well for a lord mayor without he has a convenient and comfortable rotundity of paunch—Ought to wear a wig too—Head should be bald and large, containing about a peck of brains, of the softest and most elastic quality, upon which his mighty mind may repose after its labors, with the utmost ease and tranquillity, guarded by an impenetrable thickness of skull. Ought to be a lawyer too—Reckon he is one—Suppose he would be very fond of good corporation dinners—Wonder how a sufficiency of turtle soup and oysters can be obtained in this inland country to supply the wants of our lord mayor and aldermen—Can't have a good corporation without plenty of turtle soup—Can't keep the mayor and aldermen fat without it—Must be kept fat, or they won't do any good—Huzza for corporation dinners. Hain't near great men enough among us now, must have more—Can't have them without a corporation—therefore a corporation we must have. Wonder if this man that wants the town incorporated now is the same man that always wanted it incorporated—Think if it is he deserves well of his country for his laudable perseverance—Ought to have a panegyric written upon him as long, and as pompous, and as sublime as a 4th of July oration—Think if he perseveres much longer I'll write one upon him myself.

CORN-PLANTER.

Prices Current.—New Orleans, Nov. 13.

Cotton, 1st qual 26 a 27 cts.—sales.
Flours, 4 & 8 a 90—fresh.
Bakers, 10—sales.
Middlings, 4 a 5.
Hams & Bacon, 10 a 15 cts.
Hogs lard, 16 a 17.
Tamp. Kent.—none.
Yarns, 8 a 9—dull.
Meal C m, kiln-dried, bbl 3 a 3 50—sales.
Molasses—none.
Pork, Kent bbl mss 24.
Sugar, country, prime, 12 a 13.
Tobacco, Kent 11 a 12—dull.

Dunbar's P. C.

Tammany Society.

A STATED MEETING of the Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire, of their Great Wigwag, on Wednesday evening, the 4th of the month of Games, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order, F. PENNIPON, Sec'ys.
D. R. STOUT, Sec'ys.

Month of Games 24, Y D 335.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE.

A HALF yearly meeting of the stockholders will be held at their office in Lexington, on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors, C. BRADFORD, CKE.

THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR In the Western Country.

IS now published and ready for delivery to Subscribers at the subscription price of Two Dollars and a Half. As the work contains 100 pages more than was expected when the prospectus was first issued, the price will be advanced Fifty Cents to non-subscribers. It will be sold at JAMES W. PALMER'S Book Store on Main street, and at the REPORTER COUNTESS HOUSE, at Three Dollars.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery. J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Lexington, some time in September last, a SORREL MARE, about 14½ hands high, roached, a number of white spots on her head and neck, chews the bit very much when rode.—Any person knowing where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded by giving information to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, Dec. 2d 1816.

The Editor of the Bardstown Repository will publish this advertisement 3 weeks and send his bill.

NOTICE.

ALL and every persons are hereby forewarned from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note given by me to Nicholas Myers, for \$300, payable the 15th October, 1816, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, he not having complied with the contract for which said note was given. ROBERT CULBERTSON.

Nov. 29, 49-3.

Auction.

TO-MORROW.

Will be sold at auction, at the late residence of John B. N. Smith, Esq. adjoining the town of Lexington, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of

One Sideboard, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Carpets, China and Queens' Ware, &c. ALSO,
1 Wagon, Cart and Sleigh,
3 first rate Cows, 4 Calves of English breed,
14 or 15 Fattening Hogs,
1 set Carriage Harness, &c.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms, 90 days credit for all sums over ten dollars—negotiable notes, with approved endorser's Under that amount Cash.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.
Lexington, December 2.

WHEAT.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT.

WE will give ONE DOLLAR PER BUSH—WHEAT for Wheat, delivered at the Lexington STEAM MILL, for a few weeks.

JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington, Nov. 30. 49-3

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL for good clean Wheat, delivered at the ALLUVI ON MILLS, in Lexington, on Water-street, opposite the New Warehouse.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington, Nov. 30

WHEAT.

THE HIGHEST PRICE will be given, in KENTUCKY NOTES, for Wheat, at the STONE MILL, in Water-street, by AND STANTON.
Lexington, Nov. 30

Paper Hangings.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

French and American Paper Hangings,

Which they offer for sale at very moderate prices. Among them there are a few sets of the Monuments of Paris, Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with an elegant representation of Mount Vesuvius. Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and a representation of his death by the Owyhee nation. A view of the Chase, Paul and Virginia, and some views in India. They also have received a few handsome figures for Chimney boards. They have also received an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar.
Raisins, Almonds and Brunes.
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground Ginger.
Indigo, Allum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin.
Lancaster, Scotch and Maccobay Snuff.
Spanish and Common Segars.
M'Queys, best Chewing Tobacco.
Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin and Whisky—Best Quality.
Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Scotch and Pickled Herrings.
Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England Cheese and Sweet Oil.

The Subscribers continue to put up Paper Hangings, and execute

PAINTING & GLAZING.

Orders from the adjoining towns for any thing in their line, shall be promptly attended to. The highest price in CASH, will be given for clean FLAXSEED

DOWNING & GRANT.
Lexington, Dec. 2. 49

Piano-Forte Manufactory.

T. L. EVENDE V.

MANUFACTURER of Piano-Forte's (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs professors of Music and Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, and the western country generally, that he has commenced Manufacturing Piano-Fortes, on the best London principles, in Mulberry-street, second door east of the Lion and Eagle Inn, which he intends selling on such terms as shall at least be a saving the expense of and risk of transportation, and as it can be well attested by gentlemen of this, as well as other sections of the union, that they are fully equal in goodness and superior in beauty to imported ones. T. L. E. hopes it will not be considered presumption to solicit a share of public patronage, and cherish an expectation, that many will be disposed to honor him with their commands, preferring the encouragement of Domestic manufactory to the mere vending of a Foreign article, NO BETTER—NOT SO HANDSOME—and MUCH DEARER, which, beside drawing so much wealth from the country, often come to hand much injured. T. L. E. begs to assure those who may oblige him with their favors, that every order shall be executed with as much promptitude as possible, and in a manner fully satisfactory to the purchasers and reputable to himself.

Dec. 2. 49-3

Any person having a Piano they would be willing to lend or hire for a few months, may hear of a person who will give a liberal price by applying to, above, or at Mr Ayres' Tavern, Cross Keys, Main street

Montgomery county, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Scott, on Main State creek near the road leading from Mount Sterling to the Mullick, one BAY MARE, both hind feet white, has a small star in her forehead, no brand, 14 1/2 hands high, supposed to be 13 years old. Appraised to \$20 before me, this 13th of August, 1816.

49-*

PETER JAMES, J. P. M. C.

Masonic Diplomas,

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The following poem, written in Ireland, depicts the happiness of British subjects, and the pleasing hopes they may entertain of being, in the evening of life, enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor and industry under the benign sway of the successful "best of princes"—Happy land of our fathers!!!

ADVERSITY'S COT

TUNE—"Rosine Castle."

Since the millions of power, to keep the mortals still blind,
Forbidden to sing of the RIGHTS OF MANKIND,
From this time let us alter the theme of our songs,
And, as SWINE let's assemble to OUST out our wrongs.

In vain shall the placemen and pensioners join,
To say that each man "sits beneath his own vine,"
Ah! no, let them all hang their heads and be mute,
For were the tree good, it were known by its fruit.

Behold you poor laborer, enfeebled and old,
With his limbs worn by toil, and contracted by cold,
While no cheering prospect enlivens his breast,
And all his past labors afford him no rest.

In his evening of life no kind sun sheds its ray,
No beam of content glids the close of his day:
Ask him if he envies of these fruits? No! they're known
To the hirelings of power and placemen alone.

He will tell you his children are hungry and poor,
That his strength "gins to fail, and his labors are o'er";
That in sorrow and pain he has travel'd life's road,
And the work-house is now made his only abode.

Next view yonder matron: ah! why flow her tears?
Ask what is that bows to the grave her grey hairs?
She will tell you, with accents all frantic and wild,
That she mourns in despair for the loss of her child.

By the fruits of his toil she was cloth'd—she was fed;
His honest exertions procur'd her her bread;
But inveig'd away, he was enslave'd a slave,
And to Flanders was sent there to meet with a grave.

There the poor victim lies on the blood-moist'ning clay,
And the vultures and kites scream aloud for their prey;
Whilst his poor mangled limbs the dire banquet invite,
And no tear wets his corse but the dew of the night.

Is the sailor secure, when from some distant shore,
He returns to his wife and his children no more?
Say, can he praise the power which tears him from home,
And leaves the poor victim in sorrow to roam?

Main'd and wounded return'd, "relief" is denied,
By the hard-hearted sons of oppression and pride;
And thro' realms, which to save, he in battle has bled,
Behold him now wand'ring to ask for his bread!

See our taxes increase by that profligate plan,
Which has taught man to draw forth his sword against man;
Whilst from poverty's cot, the hard earnings of toil
Are torn, that the courier may feed on the spoil.

And shall these abuses exist at this day?
Shall all our past glories forever decay?
Ah no! let's avert the approach of the storm,
And enter maintain the great cause of reform!

* Alluding to the infamous *crimping* system practised in Ireland.

Another piece of English policy was successfully practised in Ireland about the time of the effort for independence, which was this: The magistrates received private orders to collect from among the peasantry and lower orders of the community, the finest men, who were seized, accused of treason by persons hired for the purpose, and then, as an act of mercy, received a choice of being hanged or sold to the king of Prussia, at so much per head, as military slaves. It is a notorious fact, that Bonaparte, in his peace with the king of Prussia, stipulated for the freedom of these men, and afterwards enrolled them in the French service, under the title of "the Irish legion."

EFFECT OF WANT.

Hutton Garden.—On Saturday Elizabeth Price was brought up by the two John Smiths, headles of Bloomsbury, and examined on the following charge: It appeared that the prisoner and her husband occupied a room at No. 5, Dugget's court, Broad-street, St. Giles, where they had been about ten days, going out every morning and returning at night, unseen by any person in the house, the street door being always left open for lodgers: that the smell of carrion proceeding from the room was so offensive that all the inmates went to the landlady, intimating their intention of quitting the house, unless the nuisance was removed; the landlady accompanied them up stairs to the prisoner's room-door, which they contrived to open, when the cause of the nuisance presented itself. The room had all the appearance of a slaughter-house. In one corner was laid over each other the carcasses of fifteen dogs, all skinned, even the heads and feet, so as to prevent the bodies being identified. It is supposed some of the flesh was used to make into cheap mutton pies, sausages, or some such purpose. All the skins were removed. The magistrates lamented that there was not a case made out, so that he could punish the prisoner. As none of the dogs were identified, a charge could not be made out; and for the nuisance, there was no act of Parliament to authorise him to take cognizance of it. The prisoner was discharged.

Words upon Play, and Play upon Words.

Backgammon Tables are frequently made in the form of a couple of books, laid one upon the other, with lettered, and ornamented backs, marbled edges, &c. A gentleman had purchased one at a stationer's in this town, having all the external of a "Milton." When it was produced at home, the form and size, the boxes and men, were all found suiting to the taste of his fair Eve; but the magical cubes (properly the device of the Old Serpent) which give life to the whole system, were missing: When, casting her eye upon the lettering, "in truth, my dear," exclaimed she, "this is Milton's pair-o' dice lost."—*Salem Gazette.*

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

Wheat and Shelled Corn,
On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street,
by
AND STAINTON.
Sept. 29.

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.
Lexington, Sept. 25.

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker,

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaite's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 25.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Works. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Creek, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
August 7th, 1815.

A STRAY HORSE.

SOME negroes (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a *SORREL HORSE*, about 15 1/2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane; and which is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded.
JOHN JONES.
Cotton Factory, Water-street,
Lexington, Sept. 2.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforres, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalians.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

April 8, 1816.

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut Hill.

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington.] HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scrificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Oelre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same.—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 21, 1816.

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Giggs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUEN.
February 23.

150 BARRELS
BROWN SUGAR,
For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,
At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Market-house.
Nov. 18.

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Sashaws, Lute-strings, Sunstokers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON,

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India

Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816.

Wool Carding

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 23, 1815.

TO WOOL AND COTTON

MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throshles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for low made flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816.

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Wines, &c. &c. Also Young Hyson & Imperial

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
August 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,
Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices,

Machine Cards.

Managers of the New-York Manufactory of CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western country who makes them) to sell all those made by him, he flatters himself he will have it in his power to supply the demand—therefore solicits orders, promising to pay the strictest attention in having them promptly and exactly filled;—and should those from New-York be preferred, he will order them on immediately.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. E. BORLAND,

(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,

A great variety of CALICOES, CAMBRICS,

Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,

Figured do. do. do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,

Variety Gingham

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,

5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,

Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,

IMITIES, Furniture IMITIES, Silk and

Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Kidd CLOVES,

SATINETTES, VIGNONETS, domestic Gings-

hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY

ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May, 18.

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS.

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,

MILES, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description.

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for corks, and coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA

An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality,

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

ROMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

November 20.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favours he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9.

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Ducent, living in said county, about half a mile from M. H. Wall tavern, on the Hickman Road, a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands high, seven or eight years old, a star in her forehead, some white spots on her withers, no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$25, before me, this 11th day of September, 1816.